



# THE Caledonian Mercury,

BEING

A short Account of the most considerable News, Foreign and Domestick.

Edinburgh, Monday September 3, 1722.

From the Evening Post, August 28.

Since our Last arrived a Mail from France and one from Holland.

Paris, September 2.

**T**HE Agent or Steward of the Carthusian Fryars of this City, who went off lately, was discovered and taken up at Calais, just as he was going to embark for England, with Bills of Exchange to the Value of 200,000 Livres: He was last Sunday brought to this City, and delivered to the Superior of that Convent. Some Sharpers of this City contrived lately a new Way to get a Crowd about them; two of them laid a Wager, pursuant to which one of them undertook to lie on his Back for the Space of three Hours, with his Eyes opened and turned towards the Sun. This Scene was acted in the Street called *St. Andre des Arts*, and in an Instant drew an immense Crowd of Spectators; whose Pockets, it seems, were as open as the Eyes of the Impostor, for few escaped, losing either their Money, Watches, Snuff-boxes or Handkerchiefs. The Parliament assembled twice last Week, about Registering the Edict of the King for establishing the *Académie de la Pauleuse*, upon all Places of Judicature, except those of Presidents, Counsellors and Chief Clerks of the Parliament, as also the King's own Officers, as, Solicitor, Attorney, &c. They sent Deputies to Versailles, to beg Leave to wait on his Majesty with their humble Remonstrances on that Affair; but it was answered the Parliament might send them in Writing, and his Majesty would return an Answer in Writing also: Which Answer 'tis thought will be, *The King will be obeyed*.

Never was Gaming carried to that Height as it is at present at Versailles: They stake 15000 Livres a-time, which will make several Families smart for a long while. The Duke de Thauvannes, who is a great Intimate of the Duke of Bourbon's, lost the other Day 200,000 Livres to the Marchioness de Livry; but we hear he hath compounded the Matter for 10000 Livres a-year. The Marquis de Courtanvaux, of the Swiss Guards, lost also 600 Louis's d'or, besides many other considerable Losings.

From

**I**T is observed, that in those Nations, where there is little or no Trade, and of Consequence a general Poverty, there is always a numerous Nobility: all the Sons of a Family are Princes, Counts, or Marquisses: and though they have but very scanty Allowances for their Support, yet they must not apply themselves to any Industry: which is as much as to say, they must not be good for any Thing, lest they should disgrace their Families. Thus their Minds being spoil'd in their first forming, that is, in their Infancy being buoy'd up with strange Notions of their own Preeminency above the rest of Mankind, they become useless to themselves, and unprofitable to the Common-wealth.

In my Travels, I fell into an Acquaintance with great Numbers of these, but scarce ever met with any of them, who had any Understanding of the Affairs of the World, their Conversation generally turning in Praise of Nobility: I have heard for four Hours together, one of these great Men declaim upon the Grandeur of their own House, in a Thread-bare turn'd Coat: And when I was at Paris, several Counts and Marquisses of my Acquaintance lodg'd in the *premiere Etage*, or, as the Vulgar express it in English, in the first Floor if you enter in at the Top of the House. Nor is this joint Pride and Poverty peculiar only to France; for in my Progress thro' Germany I have frequently had the Honour of being admitted to dine with three or four Princes at a Six-penny Ordinary.

But the Genius of Trade, which has advanced this Island in Credit and Strength, above its Neighbour, has in a great Measure banish'd such silly Pride from our Hearts. The Descendants of good Families among us do not value themselves upon being useless Members of a Common-wealth; nor are they ashamed of putting themselves upon the Level with the Industrious Part of Mankind; and of raising their own Fortunes, and of advancing the Interest of their Country, by some honourable Traffick.

This brings me to observe how honourable a Character that of an ingenious Trader ought to be among us: the generous Merchant commits his Fortune to Winds and Seas; and sends the Manufactures of this Land to be worn by Nations on the other Side of the Globe; he explores new Branches of Trade, and invents new Manufactures, to hit the Taste or Caprice of other Countries. By this Means he employs new Hands, and brings home the Wealth of other Nations to enrich his own; I believe that it will not be disputed, but a Merchant, who has discovered a new Branch of Trade, or revived one decayed, does his Country more signal and lasting Service than a General who wins her the most important Battle. This is the Man, who advances the Revenues of the Crown, and raises the Price of Land; and I have often wonder'd that when such Men as those are by their Losses reduced to Distress or Poverty that the Support of them and their Families should not be part of the publick Care, since it is not improper to say, that they fall in the publick Service.

The Man who carries on any useful Trade among our selves is not without his Share of Praise: in this Capacity I look upon my self as no unprofitable Member of the Common-wealth, as a *Printer and a JOURNALIST*. I employ a great Number of Hands, and it is a Pleasure to me to conceive that while I am doing my own Business, and endeavouring to divert my Countrymen, I am putting Bread into the Mouths of a great Number of helpless, indigent People: That I ease several Parishes of a certain Charge, by finding Employment for helpless Women and Children; and that I am instrumental in preventing others from running into such evil Courses, as might bring them to an untimely End, which Idleness and want of Bread will sometimes force them to.

The Wisdom of the People of *Holland* is much admired by all Strangers, in Regard that there is no such thing as a Common Beggar to be seen in that Country. The Poor are so much the Concern of the State, that the Common-wealth supports them conformably, but at the same time finds them all in some Work, according to their Strength and Age, so that they are little or no Burthen to the Publick. I conceive, that I have in some small Degree imitated the Policy of this State, since I can assure the World, that even some of the lame and Blind get their Livings by my Labour. I have a blind Acquaintance, who supports a small Family by selling my Journals: This Family consists of an old Wife and one Servant; the Servant is a faithful Dog, who is his Master's Guide, and conducts him thro' his Walks to sell his Papers, and if by any Accident this Paper should fail of coming out but one Saturday, a great many poor People would want a Sunday's Dinner by it.

Thus some disabled Persons are employ'd, who are incapable of getting Bread any other Way.

If I should give a Detail of all the Officers of my Household, I should make my self a Man of strange Consequence in the Eyes of the World; perhaps my Family would appear like that of a little Sovereign; I have my Secretaries, my Spies and Agents, and (I blush while I pronounce it, I also make use of Informers for a better Intelligence. I may venture to say, there is not a Man in *Great Britain* that knows more Secrets than my self; not a little Frailty is committed at *Bath*, or *Cambridge* by any of the Fair Sex, but the first Post brings me an Account of it; and I have more Reputations in my Power, than Shillings in my Purse.

If I had any thing mercenary in my Temper, this wou'd bring me in Hash-Money; but I have not learnt to make the Most of my Post, that is to take Bribes; therefore my Correspondents must not be offended, if I do not publish all their Intelligences. And on the other Hand; I assure those whom these Intelligences may concern, that such as I do not sacrifice to the Publick, are kept sacred to the strictest Privacy; and tho' I am frequently haunted by a Set of those Busy-bodies, and Spirits of impertinent Curiosity, who would count it the highest Satisfaction of their Lives to have the Perusal of my Packets, and sit into the secret Harbours, and private Scandal. I religiously resist all their Importunities, to the Loss of many a good Piece of Venison and gratitudinary Presents at *Christmas*.



But to return to my self more immediately in my Publick Character; I appear to my self of Consequence in nothing so much as these two Points, that the greatest Heads in the Kingdom may at some House be employ'd in contributing towards my *Lubrations*; and that I am a small Branch of the publick Revenues.

I may be reckon'd only to flatter my self in the first of these Points, or that I desire to make an Ofsentation of my great Correspondents. But these little Arts of *Quackery* I leave to these infant Journalists, who are struggling for some Reputation. But I have Reasons for what I here advance: For some of my Packets are so intricately written, and in so abstruse a Scroll, that to a Person of much Suspicion they might be mistaken for Letters in Cyphers. These I should conceive, both from the Hand-writing, and the particular Privacy of their Conveyances, to be sent from the most eminent Lawyers, were they not sometimes so unguarded, and so liable to *Innuendo's* (which, I think, is one of the Characteristics of Law-Productions) that I am often taken to Task for publishing more than I Understand. If I may be allowed to borrow a small *Witticism*, tho' I am a Man of Letters, I have never set up for a Man of Learning. The Defect lays me open to many Inconveniencies; for, being like a Child under Guardianship, if my Correspondents, who are my unknown Trustees prove either Careless, or Disingenuous, my Person and Estate are to bear the Burthen of their Male Administration.

There are other Packets continually transmitted to me, which I have as sufficient Reason to believe are the Productions of the most elevated Genius: For they are so nearly allied to Madness that they can be nothing, but Effluvia of great Wit. These indeed I have the good Sense to trifle, lest they should be artificial Prophecies, and by glancing at what I cannot foresee, draw me into a Premunire.

As to my being a Branch of the publick Revenues, tho' it may be an inward Satisfaction to my Mind, yet as it is the Duty of every Member of the Common-wealth to contribute his Mite, I shall not applaud my self upon it. If the Payments, which we publick Writers are oblig'd to make by the Provisions of Law, will answer any Salary, or be otherwise serviceable to the Government, it is sufficient for a Man in my Sphere, and I discharge my self of one Debt to my Country.

I have stolen so much Latin from Conversation, that I am sensible in a great Part of this Essay, I have been guilty of a Figure called *Septimus*. If I offend in This, I am so solicit the Pardon of my Customers; but when I am become the Subject of other publick Papers, it is no great Liberty to be allowed to talk of My self. I have however, endeavour'd all along to avoid flattering my self on any private Merit. And even my Enemies, I hope, will forgive me for not entering into Self Accusation, my Faults; one of which perhaps, will most shock Persons of a squeamish Conscience, I am subject to in the Course of my Business, being under a Necessity of employing both a Devil and a Jesuit.

In the English Printing-House the Boy that goes on Errands for the Master and Servants, is called the Devil.

On Tuesday last Mr. Tod and Mr. Richardson two of the Gentlemen of the Horse Guards fought a Duel in Hyde-Park, in which the latter was wounded.

On Monday at break of Day, a Wiltshire Clothier homeward bound, was attack'd and robb'd on Hounslow Heath by one Highwayman, who having some secret Intelligence, made him to put off his Boots, in the Bottom of which, he found a considerable Number of Yellow Boys, which he took away merely to ease his Feet.

A Treaty of Marriage was lately on Foot between Benjamin Badcock Esq: a Worcester Gentleman and a young Lady of that County, of great Fortune and Parts, who understands both the Latin and French Tongue. She had nothing to object against his Person or Estate; but her Objection against his Name was unformountable; she being afraid, it seems, lest that the common Axiom should prove true, viz. *Nomina sunt significatvra rerum.*

On Wednesday last about ten a Clock at Night, one Francis Drury, a young Hackney Coachman, in driving a Servant-maid and two Children for Diversion round Towerhill, and turning short about, overset his Coach on the Ridge of the Counterescarp, so that both Coach and Horses tumbled down to the Rails; by which unhappy Accident the Coachman's Skull was broke, whereby he died on the Spot. The Servant-maid had her Arm broke and was dangerously bruised; the Children untouch'd. Yesterday the Coroners Inquest sat on the Body of the deceased, and brought in their Verdict *Accidental Death*.

We hear Mr. Page, Brother to Sir Gregory, will shortly be married to Mrs. Knight Daughter to the late Cashier of the South Sea Company, who has 17000*l.* Portion.

The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have desired the Colleges of Physicians in London, not to licence any Physician who has not been 9 Years a Student; which Request the College has agreed to.

*From the St. James's Evening Post, August 28.*

*Vienna, August 19.* Some Advices from Turkey say, That the Turks have taken the antient City of Suza, which was in the Hands of the Persian Rebels, the Governor of which formerly left the Grand Signior's Service, to go and serve the King of Persia, and then listing himself in the Service of the Rebels. 'Tis said the Grand Signior has sent Orders to the Bassa who has taken the Place, to send the said Governour to Constantinople, that he may be severely punished, for a Terror to others.

*Ratisbon, August 24.* 'Tis said, That the Secretary of France has assured the Ministers of several German Princes, that the Regent will not meddle or make in the Religious Disputes in the Empire. The Protestants in the Palatinate, the Electorate of Triers, and the Marquisate of Baden continue to refer their Religious Grievances to the Protestant Body. They write from Heydelberg, That the Popish Clergy have not yet executed the Elector Palatine's last Mandate, by which they are enjoined to redress the Grievances of the Protestants since the Peace of Baden.

*Algiers, July 29.* One of our Corsairs is come into this Port, having sunk a Dutch Ship, Capt. Schroder Master, bound from Lisbon for Amsterdam, but he first took out her Lading, and Seven Men of the Crew.

*Frankfort, August 27.* They write from Geneva, that they had Advice from Avignon, That the Plague is not quite ceased there, and that there has been a sharp Dispute between the Popes Subjects and the French Troops who have found Means to get into the Place, merely to oblige the Inhabitants to a Quarantine, and other Methods to deliver them from the Contagion, and likewise to prevent its spreading any farther.

*Hamburg, August 28.* The King of Prussia has obliged the Jews inhabiting in Prussia, to retire thence.

*London, August 28.* The three Regiments that were encamped at Hungerford, are marched for Salisbury plain, in order to be reviewed there by his Majesty with the rest of the Forces, consisting in all of two Regiments of Horse, two of Dragoons, and seven of Foot.

Warrants are signed at the Treasury, for the Exchequer to pay five Years Interest due upon Army Debentures.

Eight loyal Addresses have been transmitted from Ireland, to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord-Lieutenant of that Kingdom, and have been by him presented to his Majesty.

During the King's Absence at Salisbury, &c. the Officers of the Army in Hyde park, have strict Orders not to lie out of their Tents, without special Leave.

On Friday last several of the King's Messengers were sent to the Bishop of Rochester's House at Bromley in Kent, which they searched very diligently, and brought away a great Number of Papers: John Morice Esq; the high Bailif of Westminster and his Wife, Daughter to the Bishop being in the House. The Bishop of Rochester was again examined by a Committee of Council at Whitehall on Saturday last, and remanded to the Tower. His Chaplain, a Valer and a Footman are allowed to attend him, but no Body else is permitted to see him. 'Tis said, That several Letters of his own Hand-writing, tho' signed by fictitious Names, have been intercepted, by which the Government has made some important Discoveries. We hear, that the Regiments formerly sent for from Ireland, are now daily expected in the West. Last Night a Detachment of 60 Men from the Camp in Hyde-park, under Captain Kinghny and Captain Williams, marched thro' the City, to reinforce the Garrison of the Tower,

*From*



*From the Flying Post, August 28.*

*London, August 28.* This Morning about 7 his Majesty sets out for Salisbury from Kensington, several Sets of Coach Horses being sent before Hand to lie on the Road, his usual Guards go with him to Honslow, from thence a Detachment of the Duke of Bolton's Blue Regiment of Horse are to attend him to Salisbury, from thence his Majesty is to be attended by a Detachment of the light Horse and Dragoons to Winchester and Portsmouth, when his Majesty's own Body Guards receive him again.

*Hague, Sept. 1.* A Ship bound for Bilboa was stopped some Days ago in the Meuse, having Recruits on board for the Service of Spain; but at the Marquis de Monteleone's Solicitations, and letting go such of the Recruits as were Dutchmen, the Ship was set at Liberty.

*Wye's Letter verbatim August 28 1722.*

THEY write from the Hague of the 1st of September, that the States before they broke up their Assembly the 29th past, came to a final Resolution to sell all the Domains of their Province. All the Admiralty Colleges are met in order to concert Measures for the Advancement of their Maritime Affairs. 'Tis confirmed from Stockholm, that the Conferences between the Russian and Swedish Plenipotentiaries in Finland, for regulating the Limits of both Countries are broke up, on Account that the Muscovites insisted upon such Terms as Sweden could by no Means agree to. The Russian Ministers give out that the sending the Czar's Ships into the Baltick ought not to give any Alarm to the neighbouring Princes; the Intention thereof being only to keep the Mariners in Discipline, but this Pretence is not Satisfactory, and 'tis thought there must be other Designs in View.

Concerning the Ottoman Squadron 'tis advised, that they met with a very great Storm on the Coasts of the Island of Malta, by which some of their Vessels were damaged, that Part of the said Squadron was returned to Archipelago, and the rest of them sailed to the Coast of Barbary.

'Tis remarked that Persons of the greatest Penetration cannot pretend to form a rational Conjecture when the Congress of Cambray will be opened, much less what will be the Issue of that so long projected Assembly: Mean while some Advice say, that they only wait the Arrival of the Lord Whitworth at Cambray for the opening of the Congress.

'Tis wrote from Cadiz, that they had an Account from Carthagena dated the 4th of May last, that 5 Vessels from Lima were arrived at Panama, having on board 5 Millions of Pieces of Eight that are registred, besides Gold and Silver unregistred, they were to be followed by 3 other Vessels loaded with 3 Millions of Pieces of Eight, and 'twas believed the whole Fleet would arrive before the End of this Year.

Our South Sea Ships are like to wait a considerable time if it be true as reported that the Spainards will first sail with their Ships to the Indies before the Schedules or Orders of his Catholick Majesty arrive here for the sending our Manufacturies. Some of our Politicians observe, that the Spainards of all others, are noted for remembering Things that stand at the Backside of their Accounts.

This Day a Proclamation was published, for the Meeting of the Parliament, the 9th of October next. The Close of the last Week, an Express was dispatched to Ireland, for the speedy Transportation of the Regiments designed for this Kingdom. His Majesty this Day set out for Salisbury Plain, to view the Forces encamped there.

The

The Lord Viscount Hargcourt is in that great Esteem, that besides his being sworn of the Privy Council, his Majesty has been pleased to settle upon him a Pension of 4000 l. *per Annum*, and has given Orders for his being summoned to the Committee of Council, in the same Manner as the late Lord Summers was; at the Beginning of his Majesty's Reign.

The Reverend Mr. Moor, Chaplain and Secretary to the Bishop of Rochester, was summoned last Sunday, to attend in Council, in order to be present as we are informed, while the Papers belonging to the aforementioned Prelate were perusing. There are various Reports concerning the Charge against the Bishop of Rochester: But that which seems to meet with the general Opinion is, that some Pieces of Papers, supposed to be written by the Bishop, were found amongst those which were seiz'd by the King's Messengers, in the House of the Reverend Mr. Carr. Those employed in the Post office are very diligent in the present Juncture of Affairs, in examining the Letters of every Mail that comes in or goes out. The Reverend Dr. Bowers, Arch-dean of Caterbury, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains, is appointed to succeed Dr. Mannigham deceas'd, as Bishop of Chichester. Colonel Markham is dead, and the Bishop of London is much indisposed. Last Saturday the Earl of Throumond, took the Oaths, as being Lord Lieutenant of the County of Essex. South Sea 28, 1 Half.

### ADVERTISEMENT.

**D**AVID SMITH, about Sixteen Years of Age, born in the Shire of Fife, of a pretty large Growth, and a fair round Face, wearing a Coat not very light Coloured, with yellow Bath-metal buttons, and a Wig of Goat Hair, and sometimes a Wig of reddish Hair, his Eyes blew, his Eye-brows and his own Hair inclining to a darkish Red, RUN AWAY from his Master at Edinburgh, upon Thursday, being the 30th of August last, betwixt Four and Five Afternoon, with Thirty Guineas, and a Silver Spur of his Master's: Any who apprehends, and secures the said DAVID SMITH, and acquaints the Master of John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, shall have a Guinea of Reward.

**T**HE Meadow called Straiton's Meadow, lying near the City of Edinburgh, to the South of it; containing about Fifty five Acres of improvable Ground, commodiously Situate, and having a large House and Brewery built thereupon: Is to be set in Tack for a long Term of Years, to commence from Martinals next. Such as have a Mind to take a Lease of the said Ground, may see the Conditions in the Hands of John Dinn at the Town Council-chamber, and will find the Magistrate ready to treat with them. N. B. Bruntfield-links are to be set at the same Time.

**E**DINBURGH, Printed for Mr. William Rolland, by William Adams Junior and are to be Sold at the Printing-house in Carrubber's Close, where Advertisements and Subscriptions are taken in. Those who have a-mind for the Caledonian Mercury may have it daily brought to their Lodgings, either in City or Suburbs, for 15 Shillings the Year; and they who call for it at said Printing-house, for 13 Shillings. 'Tis also sold at Mr. Alexander Syme's Shop in the Parliament Close.

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